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- 1. (Amended) A method of preparing a protein array based on biochemical protein-protein interaction, comprising the steps of:
- (a) depositing on a substrate an array of a first protein, the first protein comprising a PDZ domain; and
- (b) applying a second protein, which comprises an amino acid sequence (S/T)-X-(V/I/L)-COOH, to the first protein array, the amino acid sequence (S/T)-X-(V/I/L)-COOH of the second protein binding to the PDZ domain of the first protein,

wherein each hyphen represents a peptide bond, each parenthesis encloses amino acids which are alternatives to one other, each slash within such parentheses separates the alternative amino acids, and the X represents any amino acid which is selected from the group [comprising the twenty naturally occurring amino acids] consisting essentially of alanine, cysteine, aspartic acid, glutamic acid, phenylalanine, glycine, histidine, isoleucine, lysine, leucine, methionine, asparagine, proline, glutamine, arginine, serine, threonine, valine, tryptophan and tyrosine.

- 10. (Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein at least one array element [of the protein array] also includes an oligonucleotide.
- 11. (Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein at least one array element [of the protein array] also includes messenger RNA.
- 12. (Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein at least one array element [of the protein array] also includes DNA.

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- 13. (Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein at least one array element also includes a sugar.
- 14. (Amended) A method of preparing a protein array, comprising the steps of:
- (a) depositing on a substrate an array of first proteins, each first protein comprising a [corresponding] PDZ domain corresponding to the first protein; and
- (b) applying a second protein, which comprises an amino acid sequence (S/T)-X-(V/I/L)-COOH, to the array of first proteins, the amino acid sequence (S/T)-X-(V/I/L)-COOH of the second protein, for each of the first proteins, binding to the PDZ domain of the first protein,

wherein each hyphen represents a peptide bond, each parenthesis encloses amino acids which are alternatives to one other, each slash within such parentheses separates the alternative amino acids, and the X represents any amino acid which is selected from the group comprising the twenty naturally occurring amino acids.

- 16. (Amended) A method of preparing a [protein] polypeptide array, comprising the steps of:
- (a) depositing on a substrate an array of a first polypeptide, the first polypeptide comprising a PDZ domain; and
- (b) applying a second polypeptide which comprises an amino acid sequence (S/T)-X-(V/I/L)-COOH to the first polypeptide array, the amino acid sequence (S/T)-X-(V/I/L)-COOH of the second polypeptide binding to the PDZ domain of the first polypeptide,

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wherein each hyphen represents a peptide bond, each parenthesis encloses amino acids which are alternatives to one other, each slash within such parentheses separates the alternative amino acids, and the X represents any amino acid which is selected from the group comprising the twenty naturally occurring amino acids.

- 17. (Amended) The method of claim 16, wherein at least one <u>array</u> element [of the protein array] <u>also</u> includes an oligonucleotide.
- 18. (Amended) The method of claim 16, wherein at least one <u>array</u> element [of the protein array] <u>also</u> includes messenger RNA.
- 19. (Amended) The method of claim 16, wherein at least one array element [of the protein array] also includes DNA.
- 20. (Amended) The method of claim 16, wherein at least one <u>array</u> element [of the protein array] <u>also</u> includes a sugar.